

Friday. The bill is now completed, except that the Committee is going over it in its main features, which have not been suggested since they were passed. Mr. Wood regrets that any publicity has been given to the bill, and claims that the mercantile community has been rendered less anxious by its passage.

THE BRAZILIAN SUBSIDY BILL.
will be brought before the House at an early day. President of the Post-Office Committee was invited to go to the House to make a call of the Committee. At that time he will make an argument, maintaining the comity between Brazil and the United States requires the establishment of a monthly line of steamships.

RAISER'S CASE.

The confirmation of John East is to be Chief of the Bureau of Comptroller and Receiver of the Post-Office Committee, and he is to be a friend to the House, to make a final argument, maintaining that final action would be taken to-day, but the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs postponed the debate.

THE WHISKY BILL.
There is likely to be more opposition in the Senate Finance Committee to the bonded bill than to the bill that was introduced in the Ways and Means. Senators Beck and Mathews this evening made an argument in support of the bill, and the Committee decided not to vote until Friday.

WANTS A MINT.

The Indiana delegation also made an argument before the same Committee in favor of a mint. Indiana has more than twice as much gold as the rest of the country, and Congress will locate a mint there. It seems more probable, however, that all will be done to increase the mint facilities will be to appropriate \$100,000 to the Louisiana mint in a condition to coin silver.

THE PROMINENT BILLS.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The best judgment that can be formed from opinions expressed by the members of the Senate and the House in regard to the tariff, the bill of rights, and silver bullion, is that, while no one of these measures can be passed at the present session. As to the tariff, the House Committee will report the last of this week, and ask to recommit. Next week it will begin the discussion of the internal-revenue bill prepared by Burchard and Tucker. This is fifty pages long, and before it is finished it will involve the discussion of the income and tobacco tax. All this must precede final action by the Committee on the Tariff bill, a combined measure can not in any event be forced through the House, even if it is passed at all.

NO CHANGE WILL BE MADE.

As to the repeal of the Resumption act, the indications are that it will not, and even a majority of the Senate and the House in this case is secure the necessary two-thirds to carry it over the certain veto. It is believed that a proposition to take out the date clause, to incorporate further machinery to effect a final settlement, and which should at the same time insure a constant advance toward resumption, might have much strength in the Senate. But the decided opinion of several senators who have given much attention to the subject is, that

NO CHANGE WILL BE MADE
in the bill as it now stands. As to an all-powerful legislation looking to bullion certificates and free coinage, there is a decided opinion among those consulted that such measures cannot pass. After the stamp in the House, on Monday evening, some of the strongest supporters of these schemes have lost all hope of success. One of the members of the Finance Committee of the House, to-day, said that the business man he should act upon the fact that the Tariff bill would not become a law this session, that the Resumption act would not be repealed, that no Silver Bullion Certificate bill would pass.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The Board of Managers of the National Homes for disabled soldiers, which has been in session the past two days at the office of the Surgeon-General. There were present Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. Butler, Gen. Martindale, Gov. Frederick Suyt, of New York, Judge H. L. Bond, of Maryland, the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio, Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. E. B. Woodcock, of Wisconsin. The Secretary presented the annual report. It showed that over 8,000 disabled soldiers were cared for during the year, following at Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, 4,622; at the Northern Branch, 1,307; at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me., 1,325; and at the Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., 958, being over 1,000 more than during the year 1876. The total cost of keeping each man during the year was \$120, being \$20 less than for the year 1876, and a saving to the Government of nearly \$100,000.

The report also disclosed that in the conduct and morals of the men and the number of dishonorable discharges were less than ever before. It appeared that more than \$6,000 a day was distributed among the men to admit a single offense or violate a single rule or regulation of the Homes. The Board authorized improvements looking to an increase of the number of the men, and, after making the necessary appropriations, adjourned, and so held the next regular meeting at the Eastern Branch House, near Augusta, Me., on the 6th of July next.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SMALL TOBACCO-DEALERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Representative O'Neill, accompanied by Messrs. Garrett, Brewer, and O'Connell, a Committee appointed by the jobbers and dealers in tobacco of Philadelphia, called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day in reference to a circular requiring retail dealers in tobacco to sell from original packages bearing the revenue stamp. The injustice of this, as represented to the Committee, is that there are 13,000 small dealers in the City of Philadelphia; and the tobacco is to be sold in such large packages that most of the dealers will be apt to buy a whole package and that the tobacco becomes dry and stale before it can be disposed of by the small dealers; whereas, if they could buy it and sell it in small quantities, it would be advantageous all round. The effect of the circular is to oppose the 12,000 small dealers in Philadelphia and countless others, and drive them from the market, and which can only be held by large and wealthy dealers. The Commissioner, while he could do nothing in the way of intimations that prosecution would only be reserved to cases of transparent evasion of the law.

GEN. WILLIAMSON.

Minister to Central America arrived here last night, and was not long in confirming the information that he had been rejected by the Senate as Collector of New Orleans. He was at that time in the office of the Secretary of the White House, and drove out with the President this evening. He may stay in Central America, but he can be called to New Orleans.

W. G. BROWN.

Senator Matthews will speak to-morrow in defense of Secretary Seward. He has a letter which Seward had just received from Montana, advising him to act as an agent to Blaine and Sargent have been supporting and showing how it answers every purpose of the heavy number of letters.

The President has removed Mr. Beauchamp, Collector at Colorado, who had so much to say about his "hole-hart," and has appointed a very competent gentleman, George E. Bullock, in his place.

ACTION SUSPENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—A letter from Mr. Nolan, Agent of the Interior Department, to the Secretary of the Interior, says that the bill of the Appropriations Committee that has gone forward from that Territory, the interest of parties who have taken timber from the land, is now held at least rates that are ever before in the history of the Territory. Not a single interest, he writes, has suffered by the efforts of the Government to break up the timber depletions and the interests of the men who have partially suspended operations, and it cannot be successfully contradicted that since the general interest in timber has not been met with a tax of 10 per cent on the small dealers who have kept the supplies of wood obtained from dry and fallen timber, which has heretofore been allowed to rot on the ground, it would be a very useful material.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Treasury Department having submitted

to the Attorney-General the question whether the compact of the United States bonds when detached and destroyed can be paid under the terms of Sec. 8,902, Revised Statutes, he has decided they cannot.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a large number of applications from Commanders, Captains, and other officers of a lower rank for the Polar expedition. The men who are leaving their money expended if they could see what it was expended for. If it had not been for the fact that Congress had appropriated \$100,000 for the Polar expedition, it would have been better for the people if Congress had not appropriated the sum.

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Subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds to-day foot up \$100,000.

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FOREIGN.

The Text of the Preliminary Treaty Again Outlined.

Serbia and Montenegro Receive Large Territorial Additions.

Conflicting Rumors Regarding the Anglo-Russian Controversy.

English Pretensions Create a Bad Feeling in Russia.

Perfect Harmony Said to Exist Between the Three Emperors.

England Likely to Resist Russia's Encroachments in Asia Minor.

Incidents of the Great Walking Match Now in Progress in London.

A WAITING GAME.

ENGLAND PURPOSELY DELAYING THE CONGRESS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, March 21—5 a.m.—The full text of the preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey will arrive here Saturday, and shortly thereafter Germany will issue definite invitations for a meeting of the Congress. April 2 is now thought to be the day which will be designated.

NO AGREEMENT.

as to the points to be discussed by the Congress has been reached, but it is probable that each Power will point out the special provisions of the treaty which it wishes to have discussed, and the Congress will then decide whether they are or are not to be taken up. Still, it is claimed that England will not even go into the Congress unless the stipulation is first agreed to by Russia that every point shall be submitted. The present state of uncertainty cannot long continue after the invitations are issued, for England will then have to decide definitely to accept or refuse it. In many well-informed circles here, among the Liberals and Conservatives also, there is prevalent the opinion that England

intends to delay.

THE PEDESTRIANS. THEIR PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 20.—At 7 o'clock last evening O'Leary and Corke had each completed 174 miles; Vaughan 169; Brown 170. The highest score of the runners so far is 143. O'Leary has abandoned his running race, having suffered from his attack of disease. He is now apparently fresh, making steady progress. Vaughan is forcing the pace, and making his miles in much quicker time than O'Leary.

Corke has retired to take a short rest. Some of the remaining contestants exhibit signs of distress, and will probably soon be compelled to withdraw. The pace from the start has been too fast for amateurs. The betting, which had lately been on O'Leary again, has now turned to Vaughan, who is in favor in Vaughan and Corke, who are regarded as dangerous rivals of the American.

Both, however, have exhibited wonderful staying power. The excitement continues unabated, and the immense crowds constantly thronging the building enthusiastically encourage the pedestrians in their monotonous circle around the hall.

The large attendance and enthusiasm have the effect to spur the others on to renewed effort, but seem to have no effect on O'Leary, who continues his same steady stride. The trainers and time-keepers, as he does when the enthusiasm is at its height in presence of spectators and strains of encouraging music of bands.

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RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

The Russians have relinquished the intention of embarking the Imperial Guards at Bayreuth, on the Bosphorus, owing to the protest of the Porte. They will embark at San Stefano for Odessa, their final destination being still unknown.

DIPLOMATIC.

ENGLAND. WARNED.

VIENNA, March 20.—It is urged in official circles that England has no ground to make war without first going to the Congress. If she does, she will have the disapprobation of both Germany and Austria. If England compromises the Congress, Count Andrassy's policy will be thwarted, and the hopes of an ultimate Anglo-Austrian understanding must be abandoned. The Berlin Cabinet holds the same view.

THE PEACE TREATY.

BERLIN, March 20.—North and South German newspapers express great anxiety about Austria's future.

SAALFEST.

Russia is buying large quantities of salpeter and torpedoes.

CONTRADICTORY.

The semi-official *Politische Correspondent* of Vienna prints a St. Petersburg letter, which declares that England's claim has produced so bad an impression in Russia that a meeting of the Congress is doubtful. Nevertheless, it is believed in Vienna and Berlin that the Congress will meet on the 21st.

THE PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, March 20.—A Vienna correspondent summarizes the official text of the peace treaty. The treaty is substantially the same as already telegraphed. The territory ceded to Montenegro is, however, twice as large as the Montenegrin could have claimed on the basis of *uti possidetis*. This accession of territory is principally to the northeast. The Turks, to whom the Bosnian and Herzegovinian provinces of Serbia and Montenegro must cross the Mohoravie Mountains. The frontier of Bulgaria extends further west than at first stated, the new boundary being formed by the River Struma, approaching within a few miles of Salonicca, Russia, however, has made the concession that in one year after the introduction of the new regime in Bulgaria, the Porte, Russia, and the European Cabinets may agree to associate special delegates with the Russian Commissioner, who is charged with the reorganization of the province.

It is said to be contemplated to make General and running the *Courier-Journal*.

The correspondent remarks that thus, although the co-operation of the Powers is not distinctly mentioned as necessary to make the peace definitive, still the admission indirectly made that something more is required.

RUSSIA WILL YIELD.

LONDON, March 21—3 a.m.—The Press Association has learned on excellent authority, that within the last few hours the Government has received a hint that Russia will yield on the point now at issue.

Russia's position.

LONDON, March 21—3 a.m.—Russia is about to issue an intimation that she recognizes the right of each Power individually to demand the revision of any stipulation in the treaty, but

reserves the right of refusing to submit such stipulations to the sanction of the Powers even if a majority desire it.

WILL RESIST.

It is reported that England has decided to resist the Russian aggression in Asia Minor.

STILL UNKNOWN.

LONDON, March 21—5 a.m.—A Vienna dispatch says Russia's admission of the right of the Congress to discuss what points of the treaty are of European interest does not seem to have been made directly to England, and the difference is still unsettled.

WILL MAKE CONCESSIONS.

A Vienna dispatch says Russia has declared her readiness to make concessions relative to the boundaries of Bulgaria, and all misunderstanding between the three Empires is removed.

INCIDENTAL.

ON THEIR DIGNITY.

LONDON, March 20.—Hobart Pasha invited the principal leaders of the insurrection at Macritchie to meet him for parley, with a view to the suspension of hostilities in Thessaly. His letter was addressed to the "Chiefs of the malcontent party." They replied that if Hobart Pasha wished an interview with the "Chiefs of the Provisional Government of the Province," they would send envoys to meet him.

TYPHUS IN ASIA.

LONDON, March 20.—Advises from Tiflis state that typhus is raging among the Russian troops in Asia. Gen. Milikoff, Solowoff, and Schekofsky are reported to have died. It is believed that more men have been lost by sickness since the cessation of hostilities than on the battle-field during the war.

GOUROU.

LONDON, March 20.—A special from Pera, 19th, says Gen. Gourou and staff many other officers still for Odessa to-day. Gourou himself is at San Stefano. The departure of the guard is delayed in consequence of the Porte's refusal to permit the embarkation at Buyukdagh.

CAME TO TERMS.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Athens reports that Hobart Pasha having agreed not to bombard the villages on the coast of Thessaly, the insurgent leaders consented to enter into negotiations with him at Volo to-day, on condition that their initial status be recognized.

It is reported that Hobart Pasha offered the insurgents autonomy.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

LONDON, March 21—5 a.m.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Russian vessels have left Buyukdagh and anchored off St. Stefano.

SIXTEEN BATTERIES.

of Turkish artillery have occupied the Littoribus Bayars and Sweetwaters, near Constantinople.

SUCIDE.

LONDON, March 21—5 a.m.—A Vienna dispatch states most positively that Gen. Tschekosky, late provincial Governor of Bulgaria, committed suicide because he had been threatened with removal.

ORDERED HOME.

A dispatch from Pera says the British Government has telegraphed to Gen. Sir Arnold Kembell to return home immediately.

THE WAY.

A special from St. Stefano reports that Russians have abandoned the idea of embarking on the Bosphorus. Minister Livanoff informed the Porte that, if Turkey granted them permission to embark there, the British fleet would come up the Bosphorus.

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DENIAL.

LONDON, March 21—5 a.m.—A Vienna correspondent denies that England has decided to resist the Russian aggression in Asia Minor.

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GOUROU.

LONDON, March 20.—The Porte has completed the building of the *Calimah* ministry will be completed to-night (Wednesday).

STATE AFFAIRS.

IOWA.

LONDON, March 20.—In the Senate the bill to appropriate \$40,000 for the rebuilding of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and to provide for the government of the same, passed, the vote being—yes, 30; nays, 7. The following bills were passed:

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT.

LONDON, March 20—5 a.m.—A Vienna dispatch says Berlin says Russia's admission of the right of the Congress to discuss what points of the treaty are of European interest does not seem to have been made directly to England, and the difference is still unsettled.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

A dispatch from Rome says it is expected that the Calimah ministry will be completed to-night (Wednesday).

WEDDED WEALTH.

LONDON, March 20.—A Vienna dispatch says Cardinal McCloskey's investiture by formally conferring the hat.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

A special from Berlin says Cardinal McCloskey is tired of Nicaragua's shuffling, and has determined to order a blockade of the Nicaraguan ports.

GEN. GRANT.

LONDON, March 20.—Gen. Grant and party have arrived here.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

A special from Berlin says Cardinal McCloskey's investiture by formally conferring the hat.

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THE ITAL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Discount Lines Lower---Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Government Purchases of Silver-American Railroad Loans in Europe.

The Produce Markets Generally Tame and Easier---Breadstuffs Lower.

Provisions Weakened by Big Receipts of Hogs.

FINANCIAL.

The banks report discount lines lower. Borrowers are paying a record of increasing their offerings of paper. There is a growing scarcity of good outside paper in which the banks may invest their available funds. In the present backward condition of the silver trade, there is very little new regarding the paper market. The country demand for loans and credits is also tame. The situation in financial circles is consequently dead in all directions. Rates of discount are 7.610 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 500/500 per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,400,000.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

The San Francisco Chronicle criticizes Dr. Lincoln's circular with regard to the purchase of silver bullion for coinage as "a most unbusiness-like document." Bidders are not required to give any security that they will carry out their offer if those are accepted; no points are given as to the price of the bullion. The author of the circular thinks that the offers will remain open. The Chronicle makes free to intimate that persons familiar with Dr. Lincoln's career will suspect the offer will be used as a blind to cover purchases made from Dr. Lincoln's personal friends at fractions of the market price. It is the adoption of an open tender system that the author may know what is being done.

THE GRANGER'S BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The farmers of California a few years ago established a business association, an insurance company, and a bank, all in San Francisco. They have been most successful, and now have a capital of \$1,000,000, but as the start only a small amount of cash was paid in. The following represents the amount of cash at the opening and at each semi-annual period since:

July 1, 1874.	\$ 20,000
July 1, 1875.	10,500
July 1, 1876.	210,000
July 1, 1877.	260,000
July 1, 1878.	350,000

This is a record cash to be in a better condition than at any previous time.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR AMERICAN RAILROADS.

There was a small amount of British capital invested in new American railroad loans in 1877. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had \$6,000,000 loaned to it, and the T. S. Morgan & Co. had \$1,000,000, but as the start only a small amount of cash was paid in. The following represents the amount of cash at the opening and at each semi-annual period since:

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THE FISHING-STOCK MARKET.

The following were the latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

Days past.	Wheats.
Mon. 7.	9.375c
Tues. 8.	9.25c
Wed. 9.	9.375c
Thurs. 10.	9.375c
Fri. 11.	9.375c

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

Receipts.	Shipments.
1875.	1875.
Flour, etc.	6,180
Wheat, bu.	20,050
Barley, bu.	1,250
Flax, bu.	18,285
Rye, bu.	7,040
Grass seed, bu.	280
E. corns, bu.	4,000
Hay, bu.	480
Beef, bu.	1,500
Lamb, bu.	1,500
Butter, bu.	76,700
Dried fish, bu.	1,000
Shoulders, bu.	3,50
Wheat, bu.	1,010
Flour, etc.	2,000
Barley, bu.	240
Flax, bu.	400
Cattle, bu.	2,000
Wheat, bu.	2,000
Barley, bu.	200
Flax, bu.	1,000
Hay, bu.	1,000
Beef, bu.	1,000
Lamb, bu.	1,000
Butter, bu.	2,000
Dried fish, bu.	1,000
Shoulders, bu.	3,50
Wheat, bu.	1,010
Flour, etc.	2,000
Barley, bu.	240
Flax, bu.	400
Cattle, bu.	2,000
Wheat, bu.	2,000
Barley, bu.	200
Flax, bu.	1,000
Hay, bu.	1,000
Beef, bu.	1,000
Lamb, bu.	1,000
Butter, bu.	2,000
Dried fish, bu.	1,000
Shoulders, bu.	3,50
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Lamb, bu.	1,000
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MARINE NEWS.

The Lumber-Vessel Owners Meet and Organize.

They Reject the Cargo-Sellers' Demurrage Proposition, and Will Try Unloading with Crews.

Sailors and Stevedores Become Recalcitrant, and the Former Resolve Not to Unload Cargoes.

Drowning of Three Persons at South Manion Island—Other Nautical Matters of Interest.

LUMBER-VESSEL OWNERS' MEETING.

The lumber-vessel owners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon in the Lumber Exchange room, No. 234 South Water street. About forty persons were present. The special object of the meeting was to pass upon the counter-proposition of the lumber-sellers in the matter of demurrage and the organization of a committee of cargoes on the scheme of hiring crews by the month, and having them unload the vessels on their arrival here, and thus doing away with the present system of discharging cargo by gangs of stevedores, the projectors of the plan claiming that a saving of 50 per cent could be effected by the change. During the course of the meeting the largest number of sailors and stevedores fled about the docks.

J. V. Taylor occupied the chair, and Mr. Lemons acted as Secretary.

A. G. Van Schack, from the Committee appointed to consider the Lumber-Sellers' Committee, reported that they had submitted a proposition to the latter upon a fair basis, which for some time past had been the dominant one for laying on the market that the law provided, and for craft of the largest capacity treat the lumber-sellers as the only ones entitled to the cargoes. The proposition was not approved by the Lumber-Sellers' Committee, and the substitute adopted by the meeting did not accept it.

Mr. Lemons moved the report of the Committee, and the lumber-sellers' proposal was rejected.

The Committee, on reconsideration, offered by the lumber-sellers was read by the Secretary. A full text of the document appeared in Tuesday's Tribune.

Mr. Van Schack remarked that Messrs. Irish and Dugan, of the Lumber-Sellers' Association, were not present, and therefore the latter is deemed to be not given an opportunity.

Capt. J. L. Higgin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules for charging demurrage on cargoes of lumber detailed in Chicago Harbor remain in full force, and that the same be observed in all dock, to commence when the arrival of the vessel is reported.

Mr. Van Schack said the resolution simply fell back on the old custom. He said the spirit of fairness should be observed, and that no man should be met by the lumber-sellers. He hoped something would be done to make vessels more valuable.

Capt. J. D. Dunham remarked that the permanent officers were made the permanent officers.

Some discussion arose as to the order of business, during which there was a little trouble with Capt. McGehee, who was recently elected from the Eighteenth Ward. One made a young fellow by the name of Burke, who seemed intent on picking on all in the Eighteenth Ward, and was not a resident in the Eighteenth Ward, and had no right to a seat in the discussion.

Capt. McGehee's friends were at first averse to any such move, but the ex-harbor master overcame the little difficulty by announcing that he didn't care to vote, and by vacating his seat, which was filled by a young substitute.

NOMINATIONS.

It was then decided to nominate a Supervisor first.

Tom Corney nominated Pat Loftus. The nomination was made unanimous.

For Collector, Henry Baldwin nominated the present incumbent, and so forth.

After an interval of lobbying, buttonholing, and bulldozing, in which Jimmy McHale, the notorious, and other equally disreputable outsiders, took a hand, the nomination of the McGahees and Long 14. The former was declared the nominee amidst great applause from his friends, and especially from the young followers of the 14th Ward. The latter was as large as she is now, but would do no harm.

Capt. Goodman said he understood that last fall's prices would be charged by the lumber-shoers, which meant \$80 for unloading a small vessel.

The lumber-shoers' committeeman informed him that all rates had been fixed as yet.

Mr. Van Schack and the representative of the lumber-sellers had a general discussion in which the former denied that there was any intention to reduce wages or squeeze out the shippers. He said all rates had not been met by the lumber-sellers. He hoped something would be done to make vessels more valuable.

A committee from the sailors was received, and their spokesman informed the meeting that the sailors wanted to be paid \$1.50 or \$2.50 per month, and that they had resolved not to ship by the month, and not to be paid by the month.

Capt. J. D. Dunham remarked that last fall's prices had been fixed by the lumber-shoers.

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